



108

# Greatest Of All Times

*GLOBALLY selected  
PERSONALITIES*

ISBN:978-81-982954-0-8

Compiled by:  
Prof Dr S Ramalingam

12 Jul 100 BC <:::><:::><:::> 15 Mar 44 BC



“Veni, vidi, vici.”

~ Julius Caesar

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12 Jul 100 BC



15 Mar 44 BC



### THE FIRST TRIUMVIRATE OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC, c.60-53 BCE

The Triumvirate (a non-contemporary term, from the Latin words "trium" [three] & "vir" [man]) was an informal and secret alliance outside the Roman Republic's official structures.



GNAEUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS  
(POMPEY THE GREAT)



GAIUS JULIUS  
CAESAR



MARCUS LICINIUS  
CRASSUS



Born 106 BCE, Picenum  
Wealthy Plebeian Family  
Celebrated Military Leader  
**GOALS**  
Secure land for his soldiers  
Solidify political influence  
**GAINS**  
59 BCE, land for his veterans  
59 BCE, reorganization of eastern territories  
Dies 48 BCE  
assassinated in Egypt

Born 100 BCE, Rome  
Prominent (but poor) Patrician Family  
Rising Political Star  
**GOALS**  
Secure governorship of Gaul  
Become rich & powerful  
**GAINS**  
59 BCE, secures consulship  
58-50 BCE, military command in Gaul  
Dies 44 BCE  
assassinated in Rome

Born 115 BCE, Rome  
Wealthy Plebeian Family  
Wealthiest Man in Rome  
**GOALS**  
Protect economic interests  
Gain prestigious military command  
**GAINS**  
Gains tax collection rights in Asia  
53 BCE, gets command of the Parthian Campaign  
Dies 53 BCE  
killed in Carrhae, Parthia



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## The First Triumvirate of the Roman Republic, c. 60-53 BCE

# First Triumvirate

[https://www.worldhistory.org/First\\_Triumvirate/](https://www.worldhistory.org/First_Triumvirate/)

The **First Triumvirate** of ancient **Rome** was an uneasy alliance between the three titans **Julius Caesar**, **Pompey**, and **Crassus** which, from 60 BCE until 53 BCE, dominated the politics of the **Roman Republic**. Alliances have always been a part of history. Whether one looks to the unification of **Sparta** and **Athens** against the Persians in the 5th century BCE or the allied forces of the Triple Entente in World **War I**, nations and individuals -

even former enemies - have sought assistance for one reason or another to overcome a common foe. Ancient Rome was no different. An unstable Republic and a near civil war brought three men to set aside their differences and even contempt for one another to join forces and dominate the government of Rome, even controlling elections, for nearly a decade. One of the three would eventually rise above the others and become dictator. His name was Gaius **Julius Caesar**. However, that was several years away. For now he was part of what modern historians have come to call the First Triumvirate.

### Rome in Chaos

The Republic was in dire straits. **Roman** political order was in chaos. There was street violence and rioting. To some the Roman citizenry was falling victim to moral decay. The statesman, philosopher and poet Marcus Tullius **Cicero** had even exposed a conspiracy led by the prominent senator Lucius Sergius Catiline to overthrow the Roman leadership. Many believed that it was only a matter of time before the Republic would fall. However, three men, often referred to as "a Gang of Three", seized the opportunity for personal gain, forming an alliance or triumvirate that would eventually transform the government. Despite individual differences and pure animosity, this "three-headed monster" would remain in control, even though bribes and threats, to dominate both the consulship and military commands.

### Triumvirate Members

The three men who would change the face of Roman politics were Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Pompey), Marcus Lucinius Crassus, and Gaius Julius Caesar. Each man had his own personal reason for joining together, realizing that he could not achieve it alone. While each had attained personal success, he wanted even more *gloria* and *dignitas* (glory and dignity). So, in 60 BCE the three men combined their resources, set aside their personal differences (Crassus, although one of the wealthiest men in Rome, actually despised Pompey) and seized control of the state; however, despite good intentions and personal achievements aside, the union was tenuous at best.

Although he considered himself a friend to both Caesar and Pompey, Cicero, who disliked the *optimates* (Rome's senators) as much as they did, was opposed to joining the triumvirate even though they respected his oratory skills and made regular use of his legal services. He still cherished the old aristocratic **patrician** values (even though many of them didn't respect him). Unfortunately for Cicero, his exposure of the Catiline conspiracy and opposition to the conservatives brought about his exile. It

would take an appeal to Pompey and Caesar that allowed him to return to Rome in 57 BCE.

Eventually the differences between the alliance's members and their personal greed would spell the triumvirate's doom. For now, however, the "gang" saw an opportunity and took it, but this triumvirate did not come together overnight. The alliance had its beginning a decade earlier.

### **Beginnings - Crassus**

In 73 BCE a Thracian named **Spartacus** led a revolt at a **gladiator** school at Capua, a **city** south of Rome. He and his followers went on a rampage throughout **Italy**. The revolt continued for almost two years, defying the Roman forces sent against them, so that in 71 BCE Crassus was sent by the **Roman Senate** to finally suppress the uprising. Eventually, Spartacus was killed and 6,000 of his followers were crucified along the Appian Way — the road between Rome and Capua - to serve as a warning to others. Although most of the praise should have gone to the military leadership of Crassus, Pompey, who had recently returned from Spain, attempted to steal most of the credit for the defeat even though his only accomplishment was to round up the stragglers. Afterwards, both men disobeyed Senate orders and refused to disband their armies. Although Pompey actually scorned the Republican government, the defeat of Spartacus and his followers ensured both men were named co-consuls in 70 BCE. Crassus never forgot Pompey's arrogance and always sought a military command where he, alone, would achieve glory.

### **Pompey**

Problems in the East - **piracy** for one - caused a shortage of food in Rome. In 67 BCE Pompey was sent eastward to not only suppress the presence of pirates on the high seas but also confront Mithridates of Pontus who posed a dangerous threat to the power of Rome in **Asia Minor** by continually attacking Roman provinces. His eventual **death** would bring power to his heir and peace with Rome. From 66 to 63 BCE Pompey and his army marched from the Caucasus Mountains in the north to the Red Sea and would "redraw the map" in the eastern **Mediterranean**. He reorganized the provinces into Rome's client states, returning to the city in 62 BCE a hero. However, upon his return, he entered the city as a citizen, not a soldier, having disbanded his army. He had a new agenda: he wanted land and eastern settlement for his veterans. The idea was a logical one as no one wanted unemployed veterans in the city, and resettling them in the east would reduce tensions there; however, this was something the Senate would never approve. Standing in the way was Marcus Porcius, better known as **Cato the Younger**, leader of the *optimates*, the conservative members of the Senate.

## **Caesar**

Two of the three had valid reasons to unite: Pompey wanted his veterans to be rewarded for their bravery in the east while Crassus hoped to gain not only dignity in a military command but also sought to recoup money he and his fellow investors had lost during the food crises in the east. The third member of the “gang” Julius Caesar, a military hero in his own right, returned from Spain in **triumph**, something that he hoped would help bring him additional fame and wealth. While he was not as prosperous as the others (he was actually deeply in debt), he, too, had a goal - to be named **consul** and afterwards gain a pro-consulship/military command in **Gaul**.

## **The Three Join Forces**

However, to achieve these lofty goals, all three realized that mutual support was essential, so by pooling their personal resources (mostly Crassus' money), contacts (Cicero) and most of all ambition, they set their plan in motion. The first order of business: Caesar was able to reconcile the differences between Pompey and Crassus. Next, he married his daughter Julia to Pompey to seal the alliance. Together, the “gang” overcame their first obstacle when Caesar was named co-consul for the year 59 BCE with Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus, unfortunately a good friend of Cato. In his *The Twelve Caesars* Roman historian **Suetonius** wrote that Caesar,

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Despite his best efforts, Caesar was unable to push Pompey's agenda or any of his other reforms through the Senate. By **law** a consul had the right to veto a proposal made by his fellow consul, and that was exactly what Bibulus did, so instead of fighting with the Senate, Caesar took his idea to the popular assembly. As Caesar stood in the Forum and presented his proposal to the assembly, Bibulus attempted to interfere but instead was thrown down the steps of the **Temple** of Castor where he was showered with garbage. He returned to his home where he remained out of public life. Caesar would rule as consul alone. Cato finally admitted defeat and accepted the bill; the veterans got their land. The triumvirate was apparently working.

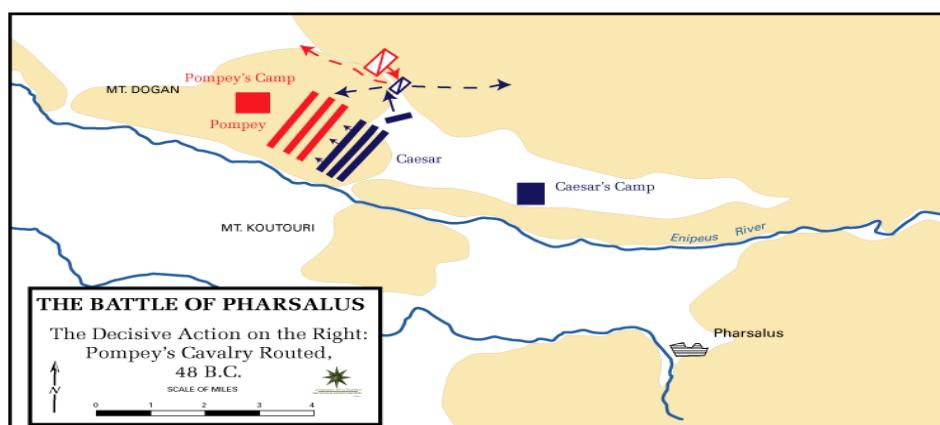
## **Crassus' Death**

After the end of his consulship Caesar and his army crossed over the Alps into Gaul where he would spend the next ten years, returning to Italy in triumph in 50 BCE. Pompey, already feeling a tinge of jealousy over Caesar's success, won favor with the Senate when he was given command

over the city's grain supply in 57 BCE after a series of food riots. Next, Pompey and Crassus returned to a joint consulship in 55 BCE. Afterwards, Pompey was named governor of Spain although he remained in Rome and ruled Spain through a series of deputies. Elsewhere, Crassus got his wish and was awarded the command of an army, hoping to achieve personal fame in the east. Unfortunately, he would never realize his goal. In 53 BCE at the **Battle** of Carrhae he was defeated, killed, and decapitated by the long-time enemy of Rome, the Parthians. In a further insult his head would be used as a prop by the king in a presentation of the **Euripides** play *The Bacchae*. His death spelled the doom for the triumvirate. Although the alliance had been renewed in 56 BCE at Luca (Caesar had even left Gaul to attend), Crassus had been the glue that held them together. The split widened between Caesar and Pompey when Pompey's wife and Caesar's daughter Julia died in childbirth in 54 BCE.

## Civil War - Caesar as Dictator

With 40,000 soldiers Caesar crossed the **Rubicon** and returned to Rome. He was wealthier and more powerful, desiring a return to politics and the consulship - the latter was something both Pompey and the conservatives opposed. By now Pompey was the favored son of the Senate. He had even been named consul in 52 BCE with the full support of Cato. Later, he was rewarded with the command of the Roman forces in Italy. The deep hatred that had lay dormant for years between Caesar and Pompey, together with Pompey's jealousy, led to a civil war.



Because of his friendship with both men, Cicero grew concerned over the hostility between Caesar and Pompey, He wrote to Caesar in March of 49 BCE,

... if you are disposed to protect our friend Pompey and reconcile him to yourself and the state, you will certainly find no one better adapted to that aim than myself. ... I have always advocated peace ... now I am deeply concerned for the rightful position of Pompey. (Grant, 81-2)

Cicero further added that he still considered both of the men his friends and hoped to "...achieve a conciliation between yourself and Pompey, and peace for the people of Rome." Caesar wrote back that he trusted Cicero would not interfere. "Although I was convinced that you would take no rash or ill-judged action...in the name of our friendship, that you should not make any move, now that things have gone my way."

Pompey left Rome with his army for **Greece** and was followed by Caesar. In 48 BCE they met in the **Battle of Pharsalus**. Caesar was victorious. Pompey fled to **Egypt** where he was murdered on the beach on the orders of **Ptolemy XIII** and beheaded. His head was then presented to Caesar. Caesar would go on to secure his power in both Asia Minor and northern **Africa**, eventually returning to Rome where he served in his new role as dictator only to die by assassination on the Ides of March 44 BCE.



Vercingetorix throws down his arms at the feet of Julius Caesar.

Consular results from 59–55 BC		
Year	Consul	
	Prior	Posterior
59 BC	<a href="#">C Julius Caesar</a> Triumviral	<a href="#">M Calpurnius Bibulus</a> Anti-triumviral
58 BC	<a href="#">L Calpurnius Piso</a> Caesarian (mild), anti-Pompeian <sup>[102]</sup>	<a href="#">A Gabinius</a> Pompeian <sup>[103][104]</sup>
57 BC	<a href="#">P Cornelius Lentulus Spinther</a> Pompeian (defected) <sup>[105]</sup>	<a href="#">Q Caecilius Metellus Nepos</a> Anti-Pompeian <sup>[106]</sup>
56 BC	<a href="#">Cn Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus</a> Anti-Caesarian, anti-Pompeian <sup>[107]</sup>	<a href="#">L Marcius Philippus</a> Anti-Caesarian, anti-Pompeian <sup>[108]</sup>
55 BC	<a href="#">Cn Pompeius Magnus</a> Triumviral	<a href="#">M Licinius Crassus</a> Triumviral



## Assignment of Roman provinces to Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus.

## About the Author



## **Donald L. Wasson**

Donald has taught Ancient, Medieval and U.S. History at Lincoln College (Normal, Illinois) and has always been and will always be a student of history, ever since learning about Alexander the Great. He is eager to pass knowledge on to his students.



# Julius Caesar

PLAY

<https://www.sparknotes.com/shakespeare/juliuscaesar/summary/>

Two tribunes, Flavius and Murellus, find scores of Roman citizens wandering the streets, neglecting their work in order to watch *Julius Caesar*'s triumphal parade: Caesar has defeated the sons of the deceased Roman general Pompey, his archrival, in battle. The tribunes scold the citizens for abandoning their duties and remove decorations from Caesar's statues. Caesar enters with his entourage, including the military and political figures *Brutus*, *Cassius*, and *Antony*. A Soothsayer calls out to Caesar to "beware the Ides of March," but Caesar ignores him and proceeds with his victory celebration (I.ii.19, I.ii.25).

Cassius and Brutus, both longtime intimates of Caesar and each other, converse. Cassius tells Brutus that he has seemed distant lately; Brutus replies that he has been at war with himself. Cassius states that he wishes Brutus could see himself as others see him, for then Brutus would realize how honored and respected he is. Brutus says that he fears that the people want Caesar to become king, which would overturn the republic. Cassius concurs that Caesar is treated like a god though he is merely a man, no better than Brutus or Cassius. Cassius recalls incidents of Caesar's physical weakness and marvels that this fallible man has become so powerful. He blames his and Brutus's lack of will for allowing Caesar's rise to power: surely the rise of such a man cannot be the work of fate. Brutus considers Cassius's words as Caesar returns. Upon seeing Cassius, Caesar tells Antony that he deeply distrusts Cassius.

Caesar departs, and another politician, Casca, tells Brutus and Cassius that, during the celebration, Antony offered the crown to Caesar three times and the people cheered, but Caesar refused it each time. He reports that Caesar then fell to the ground and had some kind of seizure before the crowd; his demonstration of weakness, however, did not alter the plebeians' devotion to him. Brutus goes home to consider Cassius's words regarding Caesar's poor qualifications to rule, while Cassius hatches a plot to draw Brutus into a conspiracy against Caesar.

That night, Rome is plagued with violent weather and a variety of bad omens and portents. Brutus finds letters in his house apparently written by Roman citizens worried that Caesar has become too powerful. The letters have in fact been forged and planted by Cassius, who knows that if Brutus believes it is the people's will, he will support a plot to remove Caesar from power. A committed supporter

of the republic, Brutus fears the possibility of a dictator-led empire, worrying that the populace would lose its voice. Cassius arrives at Brutus's home with his conspirators, and Brutus, who has already been won over by the letters, takes control of the meeting. The men agree to lure Caesar from his house and kill him. Cassius wants to kill Antony too, for Antony will surely try to hinder their plans, but Brutus disagrees, believing that too many deaths will render their plot too bloody and dishonor them. Having agreed to spare Antony, the conspirators depart. Portia, Brutus's wife, observes that Brutus appears preoccupied. She pleads with him to confide in her, but he rebuffs her.

Caesar prepares to go to the Senate. His wife, Calpurnia, begs him not to go, describing recent nightmares she has had in which a statue of Caesar streamed with blood and smiling men bathed their hands in the blood. Caesar refuses to yield to fear and insists on going about his daily business. Finally, Calpurnia convinces him to stay home—if not out of caution, then as a favor to her. But Decius, one of the conspirators, then arrives and convinces Caesar that Calpurnia has misinterpreted her dreams and the recent omens. Caesar departs for the Senate in the company of the conspirators.

As Caesar proceeds through the streets toward the Senate, the Soothsayer again tries but fails to get his attention. The citizen Artemidorus hands him a letter warning him about the conspirators, but Caesar refuses to read it, saying that his closest personal concerns are his last priority. At the Senate, the conspirators speak to Caesar, bowing at his feet and encircling him. One by one, they stab him to death. When Caesar sees his dear friend Brutus among his murderers, he gives up his struggle and dies.

The murderers bathe their hands and swords in Caesar's blood, thus bringing Calpurnia's premonition to fruition. Antony, having been led away on a false pretext, returns and pledges allegiance to Brutus but weeps over Caesar's body. He shakes hands with the conspirators, thus marking them all as guilty while appearing to make a gesture of conciliation. When Antony asks why they killed Caesar, Brutus replies that he will explain their purpose in a funeral oration. Antony asks to be allowed to speak over the body as well; Brutus grants his permission, though Cassius remains suspicious of Antony. The conspirators depart, and Antony, alone now, swears that Caesar's death shall be avenged.

Brutus and Cassius go to the Forum to speak to the public. Cassius exits to address another part of the crowd. Brutus declares to the masses that though he loved Caesar, he loves Rome more, and Caesar's ambition posed a danger to Roman liberty. The speech placates the crowd. Antony appears with Caesar's body,

and Brutus departs after turning the pulpit over to Antony. Repeatedly referring to Brutus as "an honorable man," Antony's speech becomes increasingly sarcastic; questioning the claims that Brutus made in his speech that Caesar acted only out of ambition, Antony points out that Caesar brought much wealth and glory to Rome, and three times turned down offers of the crown. Antony then produces Caesar's will but announces that he will not read it for it would upset the people inordinately. The crowd nevertheless begs him to read the will, so he descends from the pulpit to stand next to Caesar's body. He describes Caesar's horrible death and shows Caesar's wounded body to the crowd. He then reads Caesar's will, which bequeaths a sum of money to every citizen and orders that his private gardens be made public. The crowd becomes enraged that this generous man lies dead; calling Brutus and Cassius traitors, the masses set off to drive them from the city.

Meanwhile, Caesar's adopted son and appointed successor, Octavius, arrives in Rome and forms a three-person coalition with Antony and Lepidus. They prepare to fight Cassius and Brutus, who have been driven into exile and are raising armies outside the city. At the conspirators' camp, Brutus and Cassius have a heated argument regarding matters of money and honor, but they ultimately reconcile. Brutus reveals that he is sick with grief, for in his absence Portia has killed herself. The two continue to prepare for battle with Antony and Octavius. That night, the Ghost of Caesar appears to Brutus, announcing that Brutus will meet him again on the battlefield.

Octavius and Antony march their army toward Brutus and Cassius. Antony tells Octavius where to attack, but Octavius says that he will make his own orders; he is already asserting his authority as the heir of Caesar and the next ruler of Rome. The opposing generals meet on the battlefield and exchange insults before beginning combat.

Cassius witnesses his own men fleeing and hears that Brutus's men are not performing effectively. Cassius sends one of his men, Pindarus, to see how matters are progressing. From afar, Pindarus sees one of their leaders, Cassius's best friend, Titinius, being surrounded by cheering troops and concludes that he has been captured. Cassius despairs and orders Pindarus to kill him with his own sword. He dies proclaiming that Caesar is avenged. Titinius himself then arrives—the men encircling him were actually his comrades, cheering a victory he had earned. Titinius sees Cassius's corpse and, mourning the death of his friend, kills himself.

Brutus learns of the deaths of Cassius and Titinius with a heavy heart and prepares to take on the Romans again. When his army loses, doom appears imminent. Brutus asks one of his men to hold his sword while he impales himself on it. Finally, Caesar can rest satisfied, he says as he dies. Octavius and Antony arrive. Antony speaks over Brutus's body, calling him the noblest Roman of all. While the other conspirators acted out of envy and ambition, he observes, Brutus genuinely believed that he acted for the benefit of Rome. Octavius orders that Brutus be buried in the most honorable way. The men then depart to celebrate their victory.

#### Kindly visit these Web Links

- 01] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius\\_Caesar\\_\(play\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Caesar_(play))
- 02] <https://www.folger.edu/explore/shakespeares-works/julius-caesar/read/>
- 03] [https://shakespeare.mit.edu/julius\\_caesar/full.html](https://shakespeare.mit.edu/julius_caesar/full.html)

#### Videos

- 04] Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare (2014 movie - 2021 edit)  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ETrA5w1i3M0> [2:11:39]
- 05] SHAKESPEARE JULIUS CAESAR EXPLAINED  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uooY3vw1aEo> [52:37]
- 06] Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yrSZ4GeDVbs> [1:17:20]
- 07] Julius Caesar - John Gielgud - Charlton Heston - Jason Robards - Shakespeare - 1970  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qjG\\_Huf7tZw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qjG_Huf7tZw) [1:55:55]
- 08] Great Books: Shakespeare's Birthday: Julius Caesar by William Shakespeare  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fcgD6L5R0X0> [1:02:57]
- 09] Julius Caesar [2:00:00]  
<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0045943/>



# Legacy

## Historiography



Flowers on the remains of the altar of Caesar in the Roman Forum of Rome, Italy

The texts written by Caesar, an autobiography of the most important events of his public life, are the most complete primary source for the reconstruction of his biography. However, Caesar wrote those texts with his political career in mind. Julius Caesar is also considered one of the first historical figures to fold his message scrolls into a concertina form, which made them easier to read. The Roman emperor Augustus began a cult of personality of Caesar, which described Augustus as Caesar's political heir. The modern historiography is influenced by this tradition.

Many rulers in history became interested in the historiography of Caesar. Napoleon III wrote the scholarly work *Histoire de Jules César*, which was not finished. The second volume listed previous rulers interested in the topic. Charles VIII ordered a monk to prepare a translation of the Gallic Wars in 1480. Charles V ordered a topographic study in France, to place the Gallic Wars in context; which created forty high-quality maps of the conflict. The contemporary Ottoman sultan Suleiman the Magnificent catalogued the surviving editions of the Commentaries, and translated them to Turkish language. Henry IV and Louis XIII of France translated the first two commentaries and the last two respectively; Louis XIV re-translated the first one afterwards.

The remains of Caesar's altar are a pilgrimage site for visitors from across Italy and the world. Flowers and other items are left their daily and special commemorations take place on 15 March to commemorate Caesar's death.

## Politics

Julius Caesar is seen as the main example of Caesarism, a form of political rule led by a charismatic strongman whose rule is based upon a cult of personality, whose rationale is the need to rule by force, establishing a violent social order, and being a regime involving prominence of the military in the government. Other people in history, such as the French Napoleon Bonaparte and the Italian Benito Mussolini, have defined themselves as Caesarists. Bonaparte did not focus only on Caesar's military

career but also on his relation with the masses, a predecessor to [populism](#). The word is also used in a pejorative manner by critics of this type of political rule.

### Battle record

Date	Action	Opponents	Present-day areas	Outcome
58 BC	<a href="#">Battle of the Arar</a>	<a href="#">Helvetii</a>	<a href="#">France</a>	Victory
58 BC	<a href="#">Battle of Bibracte</a>	<a href="#">Helvetii</a> , <a href="#">Boii</a> , <a href="#">Tulingi</a> , <a href="#">Rauraci</a>	<a href="#">France</a>	Victory
58 BC	<a href="#">Battle of Vosges</a>	<a href="#">Suebi</a>	<a href="#">France</a>	Victory
57 BC	<a href="#">Battle of the Axona</a>	<a href="#">Belgae</a>	<a href="#">France</a>	Victory
57 BC	<a href="#">Battle of the Sabis</a>	<a href="#">Nervii</a> , <a href="#">Viromandui</a> , <a href="#">Atrebates</a> , <a href="#">Aduatuci</a>	<a href="#">France</a>	Victory
56 BC	<a href="#">Battle of Morbihan</a>	<a href="#">Veneti</a>	<a href="#">France</a>	Victory
55 and 54 BC	<a href="#">Julius Caesar's invasions of Britain</a>	<a href="#">Celtic Britons</a>	<a href="#">England</a>	Victory
54 BC–53 BC	<a href="#">Ambiorix's revolt</a>	<a href="#">Eburones</a>	<a href="#">Belgium</a> , <a href="#">France</a>	Victory
52 BC	<a href="#">Avaricum</a>	<a href="#">Bituriges</a> , <a href="#">Arverni</a>	<a href="#">France</a>	Victory
52 BC	<a href="#">Battle of Gergovia</a>	<a href="#">Gallic tribes</a>	<a href="#">France</a>	Defeat
September 52 BC	<a href="#">Battle of Alesia</a>	<a href="#">Gallic Confederation</a>	<a href="#">Alise-Sainte-Reine, France</a>	Decisive victory
51 BC	<a href="#">Siege of Uxellodunum</a>	<a href="#">Gallic</a>	<a href="#">Vayrac</a> , France	Victory
June–August 49 BC	<a href="#">Battle of Ilerda</a>	<a href="#">Optimates</a>	<a href="#">Catalonia</a> , <a href="#">Spain</a>	Victory
10 July 48 BC	<a href="#">Battle of Dyrrhachium (48 BC)</a>	<a href="#">Optimates</a>	<a href="#">Durrës</a> , <a href="#">Albania</a>	Defeat
9 August 48 BC	<a href="#">Battle of Pharsalus</a>	<a href="#">Pompeians</a>	<a href="#">Greece</a>	Decisive Victory
47 BC	<a href="#">Battle of the Nile</a>	<a href="#">Ptolemaic Kingdom</a>	<a href="#">Alexandria</a> , <a href="#">Egypt</a>	Victory

<b>2 August 47 BC</b>	<a href="#">Battle of Zela</a>	<a href="#">Kingdom of Pontus</a>	<a href="#">Zile, Turkey</a>	Victory
<b>4 January 46 BC</b>	<a href="#">Battle of Ruspina</a>	<a href="#">Optimates, Numidia</a>	Ruspina Africa	Defeat
<b>6 April 46 BC</b>	<a href="#">Battle of Thapsus</a>	<a href="#">Optimates, Numidia</a>	<a href="#">Tunisia</a>	Decisive Victory
<b>17 March 45 BC</b>	<a href="#">Battle of Munda</a>	<a href="#">Pompeians</a>	Andalusia Spain	Victory



## Second Triumvirate

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second\\_Triumvirate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Triumvirate)

The **Second Triumvirate** was a political association of convenience between three of **Rome**'s most powerful figures: **Mark Antony**, Lepidus, and **Octavian** in the 1st century BCE. Following the **assassination of Julius Caesar** the three vowed revenge on his killers and attempted to stabilise the **Roman Republic** in what would turn out to be its **death** throes. However, the egos of these three men would soon clash, they would eventually meet in **battle** and, as a result, a single emperor would emerge.

### The Death of Julius Caesar

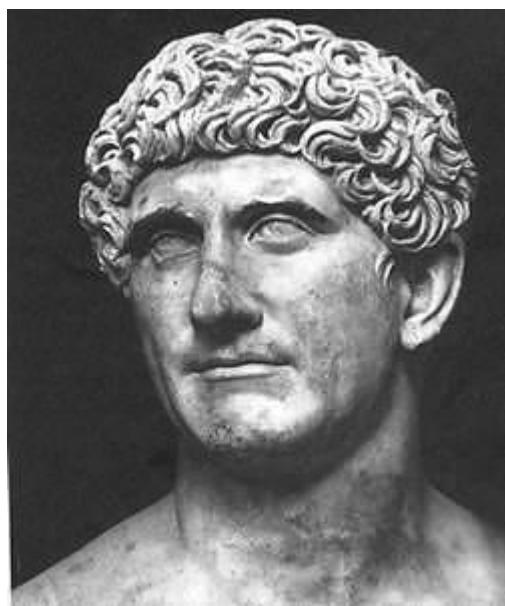
**Julius Caesar** was dead. On the Ides of March 44 BCE, the dictator-for-life met his fate. Caesar had gradually begun to arouse fear in many of those inside as well as outside the **Roman Senate**. Even some of Caesar's friends soon became his sworn enemies. They believed they no longer had a voice as Rome was quickly coming under the control of a would-be tyrant. After his death, the Republic was thrown into disarray, and out of its ashes arose three men to form a unique union - a Second Triumvirate - with the sole intent of salvaging the government.

The plot to murder Julius Caesar was a well-conceived scheme. **The assassins** believed his death would resurrect the old **Roman** spirit and faith in the Republic would be restored. Unfortunately, while the conspiracy had been well-planned, the exit strategy was not. One of the major conspirators, **Marcus Junius Brutus** (he is the infamous "Et tu, Brute!" of William Shakespeare's play) rushed from the Theater of **Pompey** where the Senate met to the **Temple of Jupiter** on the Capitoline Hill to speak to an angry throng of citizens. Instead of a warm reception, the people of Rome had turned hostile, and despite the Senate's pleas for a compromise and amnesty - an idea supported by **Mark Antony** - the conspirators were

eventually forced to flee the **city**. Two of the conspirators, Brutus and Cassius (who some believe conceived the plot), escaped to the east.

### An Association of Convenience

The new triumvirate was, at best, an unstable coalition. **Marcus Antonius** (Mark Antony), Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, and lastly, Caesar's grand-nephew and adopted son, Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus (Octavian) were all men of prominence and strong character. Although Mark Antony and Octavian would soon forego their differences, they had every reason to distrust one another, having waged several military campaigns against each other in northern **Italy**. They each believed he was the rightful heir to lead the government following Caesar's assassination. Antony further fueled the discord when he blocked Octavian's access to his step-father's money. In addition, Lepidus, the third and most ineffective of the three, was named Chief Priest by Antony although the appointment was supposed to go to Octavian. The Senate saw Antony as another more dangerous tyrant and his continued attempts to seize control of the government after Caesar's demise had brought the ire of the Senate, causing them to declare him a public enemy. Lepidus was also declared a public enemy by the Senate for his vocal support of Antony.



Bust of Mark Antony

Because of his behavior, Antony had angered a number of influential Roman citizens. **Marcus Tullius Cicero**, the Roman statesman and poet, wrote a number of scathing essays against Antony. In speaking to the Senate, **Cicero** said about Antony,

Now listen, I beg you, Senators, I do not mean to the personal and domestic scandals created by Antony's disgusting improprieties, but to the evil,

godless way in which he has undermined us all, and our fortunes, and our whole country.

Oddly enough the trio would soon forge a unique alliance, and while a strong discord existed, the three men were united in their desire to avenge Caesar's death. However, despite their best efforts (or because of it), the Republic would ultimately be plunged into two decades of civil **war** - something many believed Caesar had predicted.

Despite his youth, the nineteen-year-old Octavian had the support of a significant portion of the army, especially those who had been loyal to Caesar. In 43 BCE, as he sat outside Rome with his army and demanded the Senate grant him the political authority he needed, that is, a consulship. Of course, he was far below the minimum age requirement of 33 (the age had even recently been lowered from the previous requisite 43). Soldiers loyal to Octavian entered the Senate with sword in hand; the Senate wisely reversed an earlier decision and awarded him the consulship along with his cousin Quintus Pedius as co-**consul**. Immediately, the *Lex Pedia* was enacted - a decree that reversed an earlier ruling which had granted the conspirators immunity. This new **law** established a special court which, without delay, condemned all of those involved in Caesar's death, including Sextus Pompey who had not even been involved in the murder.



Marcus Aemilius Lepidus

### The Triumvirate is Formed

In October of 43 BCE Lepidus and Antony met Octavian near Bononia to form a triumvirate - a Constitutional Commission - with power similar to that of a consul. While regular daily functions of the government would continue as usual, their sole purpose was to restore stability to the Republic. This new authority allowed them to enact laws without the approval of the Roman Senate. The triumvirate was formally recognized by the Senate in

the *Lex Titia* in November of 43 BCE, granting the trio supreme authority for five years (until January 1, 37 BCE), and assigning them the important task of hunting down the conspirators, especially Brutus and Cassius. Concerning the conspirators, the three had little intention of granting clemency to anyone and a public decree was soon issued, condemning 300 senators and over 2,000 Roman knights or *equites*. Executioners were sent out. Many of those on the enemies list chose to flee the city, abandoning all of their property. The sale of the seized property was then used to fund the hunt.

### The Avengers

Although not directly involved in the assassination of Caesar, one of the names slated for execution was that of Cicero. Some believe Octavian had tried to keep his name off the list, but his writings (his *Philippics* condemning Antony) had not won him any favors. Cicero had always lived by a personal code - the greatest good was to live in service to the state and oppose anyone who threatened it. He firmly believed Antony was an enemy of the state and should have been killed alongside Caesar. Antony was never one to be in a forgiving mood and especially not one to overlook Cicero's outspokenness. Cicero became one of the first victims of the triumvirate. He was caught attempting to escape from his villa outside Naples. His hands which had written the derogatory essays were symbolically cut off while his head was decapitated and sent to Rome where it was nailed to the speaker's platform in the Forum. Besides Cicero, another significant conspirator to die was Decimus who failed in his attempt to join Brutus in Macedonia. It was Decimus who had convinced the ill Caesar to appear at the Temple of Pompey where he would be assassinated. After being captured in **Gaul** and beheaded, his head was sent to Antony.



Cicero

With many of the people on the enemies list eliminated, the trio turned their attention to Brutus, Cassius and Sextus Pompey. In June of 42 BCE

Brutus and Cassius met at **Sardis** in Western **Anatolia**. With Lepidus in **Sicily**, Octavian and Antony crossed the Adriatic Sea and met the two conspirators at **Philippi** in eastern Macedonia to do battle. With Octavian ill, Antony easily won; Cassius, fearing capture, had himself decapitated but Brutus would have him secretly buried. Brutus escaped only to later commit suicide. Sextus Pompey, son of the legendary commander Pompey, had originally been outlawed under the *Lex Pedia*. He escaped to Sicily, eventually making a pact with the triumvirate. Later, Octavian reconsidered the pact, believing Pompey had betrayed him, and had the young commander captured and executed.

Although most accounts of the battle at Philippi have Octavian ill and not involved in the fight, the Roman historian **Suetonius** in his *The Twelve Caesars* related a different story.

As a member of the triumvirate consisting of Antony, Lepidus and himself, **Augustus** (Octavian) defeated Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, though in ill-health at the time. In the first of the two battles fought he was driven out of his camp, and escaped...After the second and decisive one he showed no clemency to his beaten enemies... (56)

According to Suetonius's account, Brutus's head was sent to Rome and thrown at the feet of "Caesar's divine image."



**Colossal portrait of Augustus**

### **The Triumvirate Breaks Up**

Despite continued victories in the east, the days of the triumvirate were numbered. In 37 BCE Lepidus was kept out of the renewal of the coalition. Although he had helped against Pompey, his continued failure in battle led to his banishment by Octavian to Circei the following year. Suetonius wrote,

Lepidus, the third member of the triumvirate, whom Augustus had summoned from **Africa** to his support, thought himself so important as the commander of twenty legions that...he violently demanded the highest place in the government. Augustus deprived him of his legions and, though successfully pleading for his life, Lepidus spent what was left of it in permanent exile at Circei. (58)

With Lepidus in exile, the **empire** was equally divided between Octavian and Antony - Octavian in the west and Antony in the east. This division would spell the end of the partnership. Antony met **Cleopatra VII** of **Egypt**, the former lover of Caesar; their love would lead to war.

As with the surviving members of the **first triumvirate**, Mark Antony and Octavian would eventually rekindle their mutual dislike. Much of this discontent was centered on **Cleopatra**. After the death of Antony's first wife Fulvia, he married Octavian's sister Octavia. Now, Antony's attentions were centered away from Octavia and on the **Egyptian** queen Cleopatra. He believed her money would help fund a war against Octavian. Afterwards, **Alexandria** would be the new capital, replacing Rome. Octavian had never been very fond of Cleopatra, mostly due to her relationship with Caesar and the birth of his son **Caesarion**. He viewed Antony as having become incompetent and lovesick, questioning the queen's influence on him. So, instead of a war against Antony, Octavian had the Senate declare war on Cleopatra.

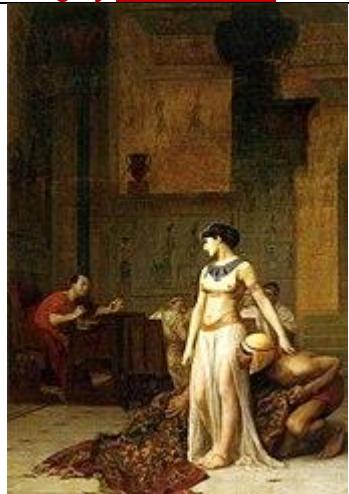
### **Battle of Actium**

In 31 BCE the two forces met. Antony's plan was to trap Octavian and his fleet at Actium on the Ambracian Gulf on the western coast of **Greece**. The plan proved to be seriously flawed. Aside from the fact that Antony was not a capable naval commander, many of his officers were unhappy with Cleopatra's appearance and input at council meetings. This was contrary to their Roman belief concerning a woman's role in politics (while **women** were recognized as citizens in Rome they were not permitted to participate in governmental affairs). To this conviction Octavian employed a unique propaganda campaign to sway Antony's staff, questioning her influence on Antony's decision making. He emerged indecisive and morale was low, desertions high.

Despite outnumbering Octavian, the plan was a complete failure. Antony and Cleopatra were trapped and supplies were short and winter was coming. Their narrow escape brought Antony to Libya and Cleopatra to Egypt. The hope was to raise additional troops, but like their earlier plan, this, too, failed. Suicide was the only recourse for Antony, and when an attempt to reach a compromise with Octavian failed, Cleopatra took her life. Octavian would eventually return to Rome a hero. The Senate rewarded him with a new title and a new name. He was Augustus, the first

emperor of the new **Roman Empire**. He would assume authority far beyond the intent of the Senate, and as the emperor, Augustus would set the stage for all of those who followed him.

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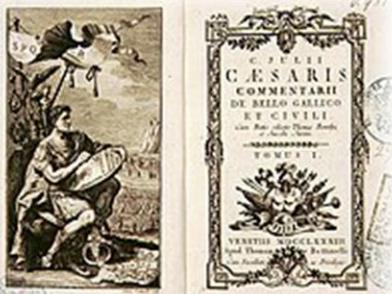
 A map of Europe showing the extent of the Roman Republic in 40 BC, with red shading indicating territories under Roman control and white areas being controlled by other powers like Gaul and Hispania.	 A painting by Lionel Royer depicting the moment when Vercingetorix, leader of the Gauls, threw down his arms at the feet of Julius Caesar, symbolizing the end of Gallic resistance.
 A marble bust of Pompey the Great, showing his characteristic large nose and prominent chin.	 A painting by Jean-Léon Gérôme showing Cleopatra VII of Egypt presenting her son Caesarion to Julius Caesar.
 A painting by Jean-Léon Gérôme depicting the assassination of Julius Caesar in the Senate of Rome.	
<p>An 1867 depiction of Caesar's death. <i>The Death of Caesar</i> by Jean-Léon Gérôme.</p>	



# Flowers on the remains of the altar of Caesar in the Roman Forum of Rome, Italy



## *Marc Antony's Oration at Caesar's Funeral* by George Edward Robertson (late 19th or early 20th century)



## A 1783 edition of *The Gallic Wars*



## Reliefs of Cleopatra and her son by Julius Caesar, Caesarion, at the Temple of Dendera

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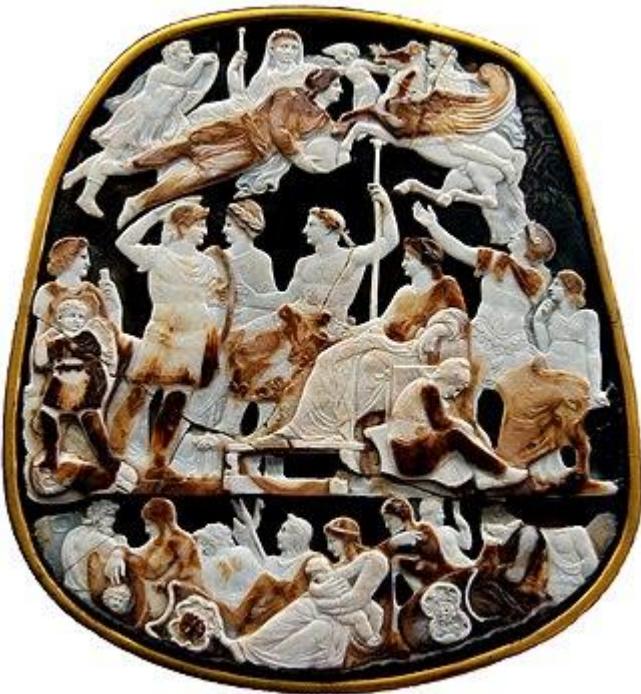
## Julio-Claudian family tree

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julio-Claudian\\_family\\_tree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julio-Claudian_family_tree)

Around the start of the Common Era, the family trees of the gens Julia and the gens Claudia became intertwined into the **Julio-Claudian family tree** as a result of marriages and adoptions.

## Descendancy of the emperors of the Julio-Claudian dynasty

The [Julio-Claudian dynasty](#) was the first [dynasty](#) of [Roman emperors](#). All emperors of that dynasty descended from [Julii Caesares](#) and/or from [Claudii](#). Marriages between descendants of [Sextus Julius Caesar](#) and Claudii had occurred from the late stages of the [Roman Republic](#), but the intertwined Julio-Claudian family tree resulted mostly from adoptions and marriages in [Imperial Rome](#)'s first decades. Note that descendancy of the Julii Caesares before the generation of Julius Caesar's grandfather is in part conjectural, but as presented by scholars.



The Great Cameo of France, from around 23 AD,  
pictures several members of the Julio-Claudian dynasty

### By generation

In the Julio-Claudian dynasty of Roman emperors, the lineage of the Julii Caesares was separated from those of the Claudii up to Augustus' generation. The next generation had both Claudii with a Julia as ancestor, as Claudii adopted into the Julii Caesares family. After Tiberius, the remaining three emperors of the dynasty had, outside adoptions, ancestors in both the Julian and the Claudian families.

### Generation of Julius Caesar's grandfather

Gaius Julius Caesar II and Lucius Julius Caesar II may have had Sextus Julius Caesar, the military tribune of 181 BC, as a common ancestor.

Kindly visit the cited Web Link to see:

- 01] Julio-Claudian family tree
- 02] Simplified version of the above
- 03] Generation of Julius Caesar's grandfather
- 04] Generation of Julius Caesar's father

This generation of Julii Caesares has two consuls: Sextus Julius Caesar in 91 BC, and Lucius Julius Caesar the next year. This generation has also two female descendants very close to the centers of power by their marriages: Julia, the daughter of Gaius Julius Caesar II was married to

seven-times consul [Gaius Marius](#), while [Julia, the daughter of Lucius Julius Caesar II](#) was married to the two-times consul and Roman dictator [Lucius Cornelius Sulla](#), who had successfully challenged Marius' power. For ensuing generations, [Gaius Julius Caesar \(proconsul of Asia\)](#), married to a consul's daughter, and [Lucius Julius Caesar](#) proved to be quintessential ancestors of those who held Imperial power in the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

## 05] Julius Caesar's Generation

Following [Sulla](#)'s example [Julius Caesar](#)'s and [Pompey](#)'s first marriages were with women of their own generation, later marrying women of a younger generation. After being betrothed to [Cossutia](#), Julius Caesar's first wife was [Cornelia](#), the mother of [Julia](#). The [younger of Caesar's two sisters](#) married [Marcus Atius Balbus](#): they were ancestors of all the Julio-Claudian emperors, apart from [Tiberius](#).

This is also the generation of [Mark Antony](#)'s parents. Mark Antony's mother [Julia](#) was the daughter of [Lucius Julius Caesar](#): she was an ancestor of the last three emperors of the [Julio-Claudian dynasty](#).

## 06] Generation of Julius Caesar's Daughter

By this time marriages with a political agenda among the powerful families were in full swing, however not yet between Julii Caesares and Claudii. [Pompey](#) married [Julius Caesar's daughter Julia](#). [Julius Caesar's second wife Pompeia](#), possibly a great-granddaughter of Lucius Julius Caesar II, was a granddaughter of [Sulla](#). [His third wife Calpurnia](#) is said to be younger than his daughter. His son [Caesarion](#) resulted from his relation with [Cleopatra](#).

[Atia](#), the daughter of Julius Caesar's sister, married [Gaius Octavius](#): they became the parents of the [first emperor of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, then still called Octavianus](#). Their daughter [Octavia the Younger](#) became an ancestor to the last three emperors of that dynasty. In this generation [Mark Antony](#) had children by, among others, Antonia Hybrida Minor, and [Fulvia](#).

## 07] Generation of the Octavias

The [Claudii](#) were a powerful [gens](#) with consuls and other high ranking politicians in several of its families across several generations. In this generation the first marriages between Claudii and descendants of the [Julii Caesares](#) took place. This however didn't mean yet that the dynastic family trees of both gentes got merged into a single one: that didn't happen until the adoption of Claudii by (adopted) Julii Caesares in the generations to come.

[Octavia the Younger](#)'s first husband was a Claudius from the Marcelli family. [Claudia](#), descending from Claudii, became the first wife of [Octavian](#), who by then was adopted in the Julii Caesares family by the testament of his uncle [Julius Caesar](#). After her first husband's death, Octavia married [Mark](#)

[Antony](#), who besides the offspring of his first three marriages had had children by [Cleopatra](#).

Augustus daughter [Julia the Elder](#)'s first marriage was to [Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa](#); their daughter [Julia the Younger](#) married [Lucius Aemilius Paullus](#); their youngest child was [Junia Lepida](#) married to [Gaius Cassius Longinus \(consul AD 30\)](#). Junia and Gaius granddaughter [Domitia Longina](#) married twice: 1) [Lucius Aelius Lamia Plautius Aelianus](#) and 2) Emperor [Domitian](#) of the [Flavian dynasty](#). Issue from Domitia Longina first marriage was [Lucius Fundanius Lamia Aelianus](#) and [Plautia](#), their children married into the [Antonine dynasty](#).

## 08] Antonia Major's Generation

[Octavianus](#), becoming Augustus the first Roman emperor, married [Scribonia](#) who gave him a daughter ([Julia the Elder](#)). His last marriage was with [Livia](#), a Claudia who had been married to a [Claudius](#). Their son [Tiberius](#), by birth a Claudius, was later adopted by Augustus, thus, like his stepfather Augustus, becoming one of the [Julii Caesares](#) by adoption.

## 09] Antonia Minor's Generation

[Antonia Minor](#)'s husband [Nero Claudius Drusus](#), a.k.a. Drusus the Elder, was a Claudian like his brother emperor [Tiberius](#): they were the sons of [Tiberius Claudius Nero, the praetor of 42 BC](#).

## 10] Agrippina the Elder's Generation

Without son, [Augustus](#) had adopted his grandsons (by [his only daughter Julia](#)) [Gaius](#), [Lucius](#) and [Postumus](#), and his stepson [Tiberius](#), in order to ensure an heir and successor. Around the time of his death only Tiberius remained and he became the next emperor. Tiberius, a [Claudius](#) by birth had become one of the [Julii Caesares](#) by adoption: from this moment this first dynasty of Roman emperors was both Julian and Claudian. The further emperors of this dynasty had both Julian and Claudian ancestors.

## 11] Agrippina the Younger's Generation

[Caligula](#) was the last emperor adopted into the family of the [Julii Caesares](#). He was a [Claudius](#) by descent, although he had Julii Caesares among his ancestors, from both his mother's and his father's side.

## 12] Poppaea Sabina's Generation

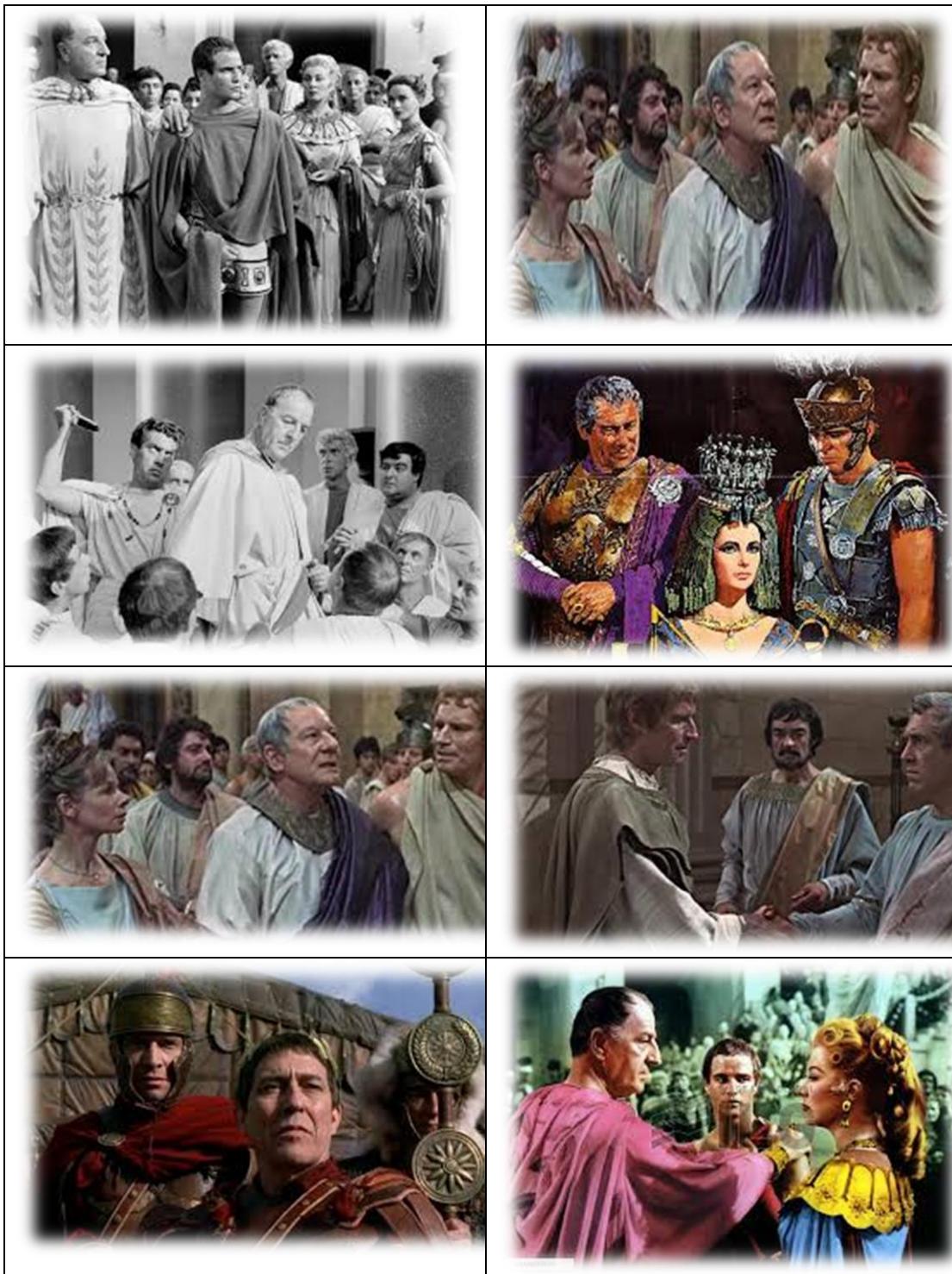
[Nero](#), the last emperor of the dynasty, was by birth a [Domitius](#) with as well [Julian](#) ancestors (from both his mother's as his father's side), as [Claudian](#) (from his mother's side). He became a Claudian himself, by adoption by his stepfather emperor [Claudius](#), a brother to his grandfather from his mother's side, or, from his father's side, a son of his grandmother's sister.

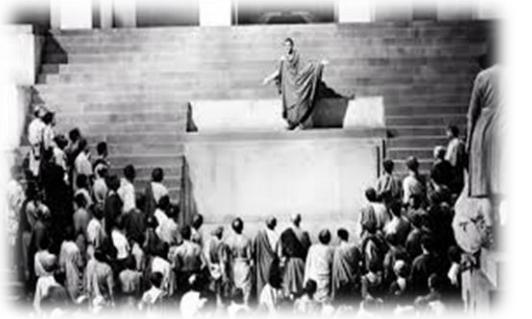


# Julius Caesar

<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0045943/>

Click this Web Link to see the Film





# The Assassination of Julius Caesar, 44 BC

<http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/caesar2.htm>

In January of 49 BC, Julius Caesar led his army across the Rubicon River in Northern Italy (see [Caesar Crosses the Rubicon, 49 BC](#)) and plunged the Roman Republic into civil war. Caesar's rival, Pompey, fled to Greece. Within three months Caesar controlled the entire Italian peninsula and in Spain had defeated the legions loyal to Pompey.

Caesar now pursued Pompey to Greece. Although outnumbered, Caesar crushed the forces of his enemy but not before Pompey escaped to Egypt. Following Pompey to Egypt, Caesar was presented with his rival's severed head as a token of friendship. Before leaving the

region, Caesar established Cleopatra as his surrogate ruler of Egypt. Caesar defeated his remaining rivals in North Africa in 47 BC and returned to Rome with his authority firmly established.

Caesar continued to consolidate his power and in February 44 BC, he declared himself dictator for life. This act, along with his continual effort to adorn himself with the trappings of power, turned many in the Senate against him. Sixty members of the Senate concluded that the only resolution to the problem was to assassinate Caesar.

## Death of a Dictator

Nicolaus of Damascus wrote his account of the murder of Caesar a few years after the event. He was not actually present when the assassination occurred but had the opportunity to speak with those who were. He was a friend of Herod the Great and gathered his information during a visit to Rome. His account is thought to be reliable.



The Assassination of Caesar

### The Plan:

"The conspirators never met openly, but they assembled a few at a time in each others' homes. There were many discussions and proposals, as might be expected, while they investigated how and where to execute their design. Some suggested that they should make the attempt as he was going along the Sacred Way, which was one of his favorite walks. Another idea was for it to be done at the elections during which he had to cross a bridge to appoint the magistrates in the Campus Martius; they should draw lots for some to push him from the bridge and for others to run up and kill him. A third plan was to wait for a coming gladiatorial show. The advantage of that would be that, because of the show, no suspicion would be aroused if arms were seen prepared for the attempt. But the majority opinion favored killing him while he sat in the Senate, where he would be by himself since non-Senators would not be admitted, and where the many conspirators could hide their daggers beneath their togas. This plan won the day."

### Brutus Persuades Caesar to Ignore his Apprehensions:

"...his friends were alarmed at certain rumors and tried to stop him going to the Senate-house, as did his doctors, for he was suffering from one of his occasional dizzy spells. His wife, Calpurnia, especially, who was frightened by some visions in her dreams, clung to him and said that she would not let him go out that day. But Brutus, one of the conspirators who was then thought of as a firm friend, came up and said, 'What is this, Caesar? Are you a man to pay attention to a woman's dreams and the idle gossip of stupid men, and to insult the Senate by not going out, although it has honored you and has been specially summoned by you? But listen to me, cast aside the forebodings of all these people, and come. The Senate has been in session waiting for you since early this morning.' This swayed Caesar and he left."



### **Bad Omens:**

"Before he entered the chamber, the priests brought up the victims for him to make what was to be his last sacrifice. The omens were clearly unfavorable. After this unsuccessful sacrifice, the priests made repeated other ones, to see if anything more propitious might appear than what had already been revealed to them. In the end they said that they could not clearly see the divine intent, for there was some transparent, malignant spirit hidden in the victims. Caesar was annoyed and abandoned divination till sunset, though the priests continued all the more with their efforts.

Those of the murderers present were delighted at all this, though Caesar's friends asked him to put off the meeting of the Senate for that day because of what the priests had said, and he agreed to do this. But some attendants came up, calling him and saying that the Senate was full. He glanced at his friends, but Brutus approached him again and said, 'Come, good sir, pay no attention to the babblings of these men, and do not postpone what Caesar and his mighty power has seen fit to arrange. Make your own courage your favorable omen.' He convinced Caesar with these words, took him by the right hand, and led him to the Senate which was quite near. Caesar followed in silence."



### **The Attack:**

"The Senate rose in respect for his position when they saw him entering. Those who were to have part in the plot stood near him. Right next to him went Tillius Cimber, whose brother had been exiled by Caesar. Under pretext of a humble request on behalf of this brother, Cimber approached and grasped the mantle of his toga, seeming to want to make a more positive move with his hands upon Caesar. Caesar wanted to get up and use his hands, but was prevented by Cimber and became exceedingly annoyed.

That was the moment for the men to set to work. All quickly unsheathed their daggers and rushed at him. First Servilius Casca struck him with the point of the blade on the left shoulder a little above the collar-bone. He had been aiming for that, but in the excitement he missed. Caesar rose to defend himself, and in the uproar, Casca shouted out in Greek to his brother. The latter heard him and drove his sword into the ribs. After a moment, Cassius made a slash at his face, and Decimus Brutus pierced him in the side. While Cassius Longinus was trying to give him another blow he missed and struck Marcus Brutus on the hand. Minucius also hit out at Caesar and hit Rubrius in the thigh. They were just like men doing battle against him.

Under the mass of wounds, he fell at the foot of Pompey's statue. Everyone wanted to seem to have had some part in the murder, and there was not one of them who failed to strike his body as it lay there, until, wounded thirty-five times, he breathed his last."

#### Also visit these Web Links

- [01] <https://www.gethistory.co.uk/historical-period/ancient/roman/the-assassination-of-julius-caesar>
- [02] <https://www.thecollector.com/who-assassinated-julius-caesar/>
- [03] <https://artsandculture.google.com/entity/assassination-of-julius-caesar/m03nt5nk?hl=en>
- [04] <https://onlinecoursesblog.hillsdale.edu/the-assassination-of-julius-caesar/>
- [05] <https://www.magellantv.com/articles/who-killed-julius-caesar-why-was-he-betrayed>

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**Square where Julius Caesar was killed**

# Roman Republic

## TIMELINE

[https://www.worldhistory.org/timeline/Roman\\_Republic/](https://www.worldhistory.org/timeline/Roman_Republic/)

In the late 6th century BCE, the small city-state of Rome overthrew the shackles of monarchy and created a republican government that, in theory if not always in practice, represented the wishes of its citizens. From this basis the city would go on to conquer all of the Italian peninsula and large parts of the Mediterranean world and beyond. The Republic and its institutions of government would endure for five centuries, until, wrecked by civil wars, it would transform into a Principate ruled by emperors. Even then many of the political bodies, notably the Senate, created in the Republican period would endure, albeit with a reduction in power.

### Timeline

- **753 BCE**

The legendary founding date of **Rome**.

- **534 BCE - 510 BCE**

Reign of **Lucius Tarquinius Superbus**, last king of **Rome**.

- **509 BCE**

Quaestors become a prominent position in the **Roman Republic**.

- **495 BCE**

**Lucius Tarquinius Superbus**, last king of **Rome**, dies in exile at Cumae.

- **484 BCE**

The first **temple** of the **Dioscuri** (Castor & Pollux) is dedicated in **Rome's Forum Romanum** by Aulus Postumius following his victory over the Latins at the **Battle** of Lake Regillus.

- **450 BCE**

The number of **Roman** quaestors is increased to four and made open to plebians.

- **450 BCE**

The laws of the '**Twelve Tables**', the basis of **Roman law**, are compiled.

- **c. 440 BCE**

**Roman** quaestors are chosen by the assembly rather than the consuls.

- **367 BCE**

**Livy** mentions **Celtic** armies in Ancona and one such group moves against **Rome** once more.

- **343 BCE - 341 BCE**

First Samnite **War** (**Rome** vs. Samnites).

- **340 BCE - 338 BCE**

Latin **War**, victory for **Rome**.

- **334 BCE**

**Rome** signs a peace treaty with the Senones tribe.

- **326 BCE - 304 BCE**

Second Samnite **War**.

- **298 BCE - 290 BCE**

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Third Samnite **War**. Victory for **Rome**, peace with the **Etruscans**.

- **297 BCE**

---

**Celts** and Samnites join forces and defeat the Romans at Camertium.

- **c. 295 BCE**

---

In a **battle** lasting all day, Romans narrowly defeat a force of **Celts** and Samnites at Sentinum.

- **294 BCE**

---

A **Roman army** led by L. Postimius Megellus defeats an army from **Etruscan Volsinii**.

- **285 BCE**

---

**Roman** forces heavily defeat the Senones at Lake Vadimo.

- **285 BCE - 282 BCE**

---

**Rome** defeats the **Celts** in **Italy**. Rome's dominance in central Italy is secured.

- **284 BCE**

---

Gauls of the Insubres and Boii tribes defeat the Romans at **Arretium**.

- **283 BCE**

---

**Rome** decisively defeats the Senones at Picenum.

- **283 BCE**

---

Romans defeat the **Etruscans** and **Celts** at lake Vadimo.

- **282 BCE**

---

A **Celtic** army with many youth among their ranks is again defeated by Romans.

- **280 BCE**

The Romans **conquer** the **Etruscan cities** of **Tarquinia, Volsinii** and **Vulci**.

- **280 BCE - 272 BCE**

**Roman war** against **Tarentum**. **Rome** conquers Tarentum. Rome's dominance in lower **Italy** is secured.

- **264 BCE - 241 BCE**

**First Punic War**. **Carthage** cedes **Sicily** to **Rome**.

- **241 BCE - 238 BCE**

The rebellion of the mercenaries: Unpaid mercenaries under the leadership of Mathos and Spendios rebel against **Carthage**. Despite a peace treaty, **Rome** seizes the opportunity to strip Carthage of Sardinia and Corsica.

- **229 BCE - 228 BCE**

**Rome** fights Illyrian pirates. Queen Teuta pays tribute to Rome.

- **225 BCE**

Two **Roman** armies surround and defeat a **Celtic** army at Telamon.

- **223 BCE**

Romans successfully campaign against **Celtic** tribes of Cisalpine **Gaul**.

- **222 BCE**

The **Celts** are defeated at Clastidium by **Roman** forces.

- **222 BCE**

**Rome** conquers Cisalpine **Gaul** (modern-day Provence, France).

- **219 BCE**

Illyrian coast is under **Roman** control.

- **216 BCE**

"**Hannibal** ante portas." Hannibal directly threatens the **city** of **Rome**, but cannot advance due to lack of supplies and reinforcements.

- **Aug 216 BCE**

**Hannibal** wins the **battle of Cannae**, the worst defeat in **Roman** history.

- **c. 215 BCE - c. 216 BCE**

The Boii crush a **Roman army** 25,000 strong at Litana. Victory was, in part, achieved by pushing precariously cut trees down atop the horrified Romans as they marched.

- **214 BCE - 205 BCE**

First Macedonian **War**: **Rome** defeats Philip V of **Macedon**.

- **204 BCE**

**Scipio Africanus** sails to North **Africa** in the **Second Punic War**.

- **201 BCE**

**Syracuse** joins the **Roman Republic**, province of **Sicily** is formed.

- **200 BCE - 196 BCE**

Second Macedonian War: Roman victory.

- **193 BCE**

The Boii are defeated by the Romans, suffering, according to **Livy**, 14,000 dead.

- **191 BCE - 134 BCE**

Various resistance movements against **Rome** in **Iberia**. Viriato leads the Lusitanians against Rome from 154 to 139 BC.

- **191 BCE**

Antiochus III and his army, including many Galatians, are defeated by **Rome** at Magnesia.

- **190 BCE**

**Battle** of Magnesia ad Sipylum, disastrous defeat for **Antiochos** III against Romans.

- **c. 188 BCE**

The treaty of Apamea Kibotos. Peace and alliance is established between the **Seleucid Empire** and **Rome** joined by its allies, such as **Pergamon** and **Rhodes**. The Seleucids have to evacuate all the land and the **cities** from **Asia Minor** and to pay a huge **war indemnity**.

- **172 BCE - 168 BCE**

Third Macedonian War: Perseus of Macedon challenges **Rome** and is defeated.

- **149 BCE - 146 BCE**

**Third Punic War.**

- **146 BCE**

**Rome** sacks **Corinth** and dissolves the **Achaean league**. **Greece** is ruled by Rome.

- **146 BCE**

**Roman** influence over **Greece** begins to rise.

- **137 BCE**

4,000 Celtiberians trap a force of 20,000 Romans at Numantia forcing their surrender.

- **133 BCE**

**Rome** captures Numantia. End of Iberian resistance.

- **133 BCE**

Attalus III, the last king of **Pergamon**, bequeathes the whole of Pergamon to **Rome**.

- **133 BCE**

Numantia falls to the Romans who besiege the **oppidum**. Mass suicide ensues among many of the survivors. Land reforms by **Tiberius Gracchus**.

- **125 BCE**

**Rome** intervenes on behalf of Massalia against the Saluvii **Celts**.

- **121 BCE**

**Gallia** Narbonensis becomes a **Roman** province.

- **113 BCE**

Romans defeated at Noreia by the **Cimbri**.

- **109 BCE**

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**Cimbri** defeat a **Roman army** under **Julius** Silanus.

- **106 BCE**

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The governor of the **Roman** province of Macedonia, M. Minucius Rufus, celebrates his victory over a raid of the Dacians allied with the **Celtic** tribe of the Scordiscii in the Balkans.

- **106 BCE**

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**Roman** statesman and orator **Cicero** is born.

- **105 BCE**

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**Cimbri**, Teutons, and Ambrones are victorious at Arausio killing 60,000 Romans.

- **102 BCE**

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**Marius**, after reforming the **Roman army**, defeats the Teutons and Ambrones at Aquae Sextiae.

- **101 BCE**

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At Vercellae the Romans crush the **Cimbri**.

- **91 BCE - 89 BCE**

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**Social War** between **Rome** and its Italian allies. Italians want **Roman Citizenship** and equal share in power. Only won by Rome by granting the Italian wishes.

- **89 BCE - 63 BCE**

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Mithridatic Wars between **Mithridates VI** and **Roman Republic** .

- **88 BCE - 87 BCE**

First Civil **War** between **Marius** and **Sulla**. First march on **Rome** by Sulla.

- **83 BCE**

**Pompey** fights under the **Roman** dictator **Sulla**.

- **83 BCE - 82 BCE**

**Sulla**'s second march on **Rome**. Mass Proscriptions.

- **80 BCE**

**Sulla** is persuaded to give **Pompey** his first **triumph** in **Rome**.

- **72 BCE**

Crixos, a **Celt** and second in command under **Spartacus**, is killed. 300 Romans are sacrificed in his honor.

- **71 BCE**

**Pompey** is granted his second **triumph** for his victories in Spain.

- **70 BCE**

**Pompey** and **Crassus** are made consuls.

- **67 BCE**

The Gabinian **Law** is passed, giving **Pompey** great power to deal with pirates.

- **66 BCE**

The Manilian **Law** is passed, giving **Pompey** great power to deal with **Mithridates VI** of Pontus.

- **64 BCE**

**Galatia** becomes a client state of **Rome**.

- **63 BCE**

The **Roman** general **Pompey** defeats the **Seleucid** Antiochus XIII and incorporates **Syria** as a province of the **Roman empire**.

- **62 BCE**

**Pompey** returns to **Italy**, and disbands his army upon landing.

- **60 BCE - 53 BCE**

**First Triumvirate'** between **Caesar**, **Pompey** and **Crassus**.

- **58 BCE - 51 BCE**

**Julius Caesar's conquest of Gaul.**

- **58 BCE**

**Caesar** attacks the Helvetii while on migration and defeats them.

- **58 BCE - 57 BCE**

**Cicero** is exiled from **Rome**.

- **56 BCE**

The navies of **Rome** and the Veneti Gauls clash resulting in a **Roman** victory. This is the first recorded naval **battle** in the Atlantic Ocean.

- **55 BCE**

**Caesar** attempts to invade **Britain**.

- **54 BCE**

**Caesar** successfully invades **Britain** but withdraws to **Gaul**.

- **54 BCE - 43 CE**

**Roman** influence grows in **Britain** owing to **trade**.

- **54 BCE - 53 BCE**

**Ambiorix** of the Eburones tribe destroys around 9,000 **Roman** soldiers at Atuatuca.

- **53 BCE**

**Battle** of Carrhae. **Crassus** is captured and executed by the Parthians.

- **52 BCE**

**Julius Caesar** is defeated at Gergovia by **Vercingetorix**.

- **52 BCE**

After becoming trapped and besieged at Alesia, **Vercingetorix** surrenders to **Caesar**.

- **51 BCE**

**Caesar's** siege and capture of Uxellodunum ends the Gallic **War**.

- **49 BCE - 48 BCE**

Burebista sends Acornion of Dionysopolis as ambassador to negotiate an alliance with **Pompey**.

- **49 BCE**

**Caesar** crosses the **Rubicon**. Civil **war** between Caesar and **Pompey** begins.

- **46 BCE**

The Bellovaci unsuccessfully rise against **Roman** rule in Belgica.

- **44 BCE**

The Allobroges unsuccessfully rise against **Roman** rule in southern **Gaul**.

- **44 BCE**

**Caesar** becomes dictator for life. On the 'Ides of March' (15th) he is killed by conspirators including Brutus and Cassius. **Octavian**, son of Caesars niece Atia, is posthumously adopted as his heir.

- **43 BCE - 36 BCE**

**Second Triumvirate: Antony, Octavian**, and Lepidus (official approval by the **Roman Senate**). Mass proscriptions including **Cicero**.

- **43 BCE**

**Roman** statesman and orator **Cicero** dies.

- **42 BCE**

**Octavian** and **Antony** defeat Republicans under Brutus and Cassius at the **Battle of Philippi (Greece)**.

- **36 BCE**

**Octavian** strips Lepidus of all power but Pontifex Maximus (supreme priest). Lepidus dies of old age in 12 BC.

- **33 BCE**

The Belgic Morini and the **Celts** of Aquitania unsuccessfully rise against **Roman** rule.

- **2 Sep 31 BCE**

The **Battle of Actium**. **Octavian** defeats **Mark Antony** and **Cleopatra VII**.

- **27 BCE**

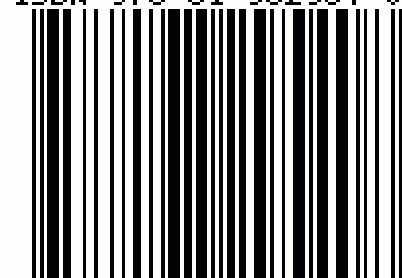
**Octavian** is given extraordinary powers and the name **Augustus** by the **Roman Senate**.

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ISBN 978-81-982954-0-8



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